

WEATHER OF THE MONTH.

WEATHER OF NORTH AMERICA AND ADJACENT OCEANS.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

By A. J. HENRY, Meteorologist.

Mean pressure in November in the Northern Hemisphere is characterized by a great continental high over northern Asia, relatively high pressure in a belt which practically engirdles the globe about latitude 35° and two great areas of low pressure, the first over the ocean just west of Iceland, the other over the Aleutians extending thence westward to the Kamchatka Peninsula. The two chief centers of low pressure are connected by a trough of relatively low pressure in the polar regions. The weather in North America is largely controlled by the depth and persistence of the low pressure in the North Pacific and over the Gulf of Alaska, also by cyclones which form on the southern border of the semi-permanent high in middle latitudes and move to the north-eastward toward the Iceland low. Westerly winds prevail north of latitude 40° and variable winds to the south of that latitude.

The current month, judging from the information thus far at hand, was somewhat lacking in the frequency and severity of wind storms. Cyclonic systems of pronounced character were notably absent. The temperature was generally low and pressure high in Alaska, the Canadian Northwest, and the northwestern part of the United States. The details will be found elsewhere.

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

By F. G. TINGLEY, Meteorologist.

During the period from the 4th to the 11th stormy weather prevailed along the northern steamer route west of the one hundred and seventy-fifth meridian. Several vessels reported winds of force 9 and on the 7th one experienced a wind reaching force 10. There appear to have been two storms during the period, pursuing northeasterly courses to the east of Japan and the Kuril Islands.

From the 18th to the 22d a typhoon prevailed in the China Sea. Definite advices as to its course and intensity are yet lacking, however. The French S. S. *Admiral Latouche-Tréville*, Capt. J. Delamer, at Tourane, experienced northerly winds of force 10 on the 19th and 20th.

Several vessels reported winds of gale force in eastern parts of the ocean on the 3d and again on the 17th.

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN.

By F. A. YOUNG.

The average pressure for the month was slightly above the normal at land stations on the coasts of Newfoundland, Canada, and northern Europe, while it was slightly below in the West Indies.

A well developed low that covered the western section of the northern steamer lanes from October 29 to 31 were shown on Charts XII to XIV for that month. On November 1 this disturbance was central near latitude 53° , longitude 45° (see Chart IX), having moved but little since the previous day; the storm area had also

diminished in extent, although winds of gale force still prevailed in the western and eastern quadrants. During the next two days the disturbance moved but little, and the winds west of the thirtieth meridian had moderated considerably, although on the 2d and 3d south-easterly gales still prevailed over the eastern part of the steamer lanes.

On November 6 there was a moderate disturbance central near latitude 42° , longitude 62° (see Chart X), that afterwards developed into quite a severe storm. The observer on board the Belgian S. S. *Eglantier* stated in the storm log that the gale began on the 6th. Lowest barometer reading 29.54 inches at noon, November 6, latitude $44^{\circ} 03' N.$, longitude $54^{\circ} 06' W.$ End of gale on 8th; highest force, 11. The easterly drift of this low was slight during the next 24 hours, as shown on Chart XI, and on the 7th strong northeasterly to easterly gales swept over the region between the center and the American coast. By the 8th (see Chart XII) the barometer had fallen and the storm area increased to some extent, although at the time of observation no winds of over 50 miles an hour were reported.

The observer on the British S. S. *Barbadian* reported that at Greenwich mean noon, November 10, while near latitude 31° , longitude 57° , several large water spouts passed close to the ship, and her course was changed to avoid them. On the 11th the *Barbadian* ran into a gale near Bermuda, the storm log being as follows: "Gale began at 9 p. m. on the 10th. Lowest barometer reading 29.73 inches. End of gale on the 12th; highest force, 11. Shifts of wind near time of lowest barometer E.-ESE.-E.-ENE." On both the 11th and 12th vessels near the *Barbadian* reported moderate northeasterly winds, the storm area evidently being of limited extent.

On the 13th the Italian S. S. *Burma* while near latitude 34° , longitude 31° , encountered a northerly gale of about 50 miles an hour. In the storm log the observer states that the gale began on the 12th. Lowest barometer, 29.61 inches at noon on the 12th; latitude $35^{\circ} 53' N.$, longitude $29^{\circ} 30' W.$ End of gale on the 14th; highest force of wind, 11. Shifts of wind WNW.-NW.-NNW.-N. Unfortunately no reports were received from vessels near the *Burma*, so it was impossible to determine the extent of the depression.

On the 18th there was a violent disturbance of limited extent off the coasts of Georgia and northern Florida. The American S. S. *Limon* was some distance north of the center, and her storm log is as follows: "Gale began on the 17th. Lowest barometer 29.59 inches at 1 p. m. on the 18th; latitude $31^{\circ} 30' N.$, longitude $79^{\circ} 02' W.$ End of gale on the 20th; highest force of wind, 11. Shifts of wind N. NNE." During the next two days this disturbance decreased in intensity as it moved eastward, and on the 20th the center was near Bermuda.

From the 23d to the 25th a low of moderate intensity covered the greater part of the region between the twenty-fifth meridian and the British coast, where winds of from 40 to 50 miles an hour prevailed during this period, with hail on the latter date.

On the 29th there was a disturbance central near latitude 53° , longitude 27° (see Chart XIII), and strong northwesterly gales were reported over that part of the